

WIN SEWN UP

With just one round to go to the world chess Olympiad, the USSR men's team are assured of victory with a total of 40 points. A FIDE congress held in Lucerne, chaired by newly elected



World champion Anatoly Karpov at the world chess Olympiad. Photo AP-TASS

resident Florencio Campomanes, has awarded 10 international grandmaster ranking to Sergei Dolgoplov and Lev Pshekh, of the USSR, as well as to: Lidya Samoylova, also of the USSR; Bilke Kilmova of Czechoslovakia; Barbara Hund of West Germany; Liu Shiliang of China; Margareta Murasova and Marina Pogorevich, both of Romania.

A large group of players, from the USSR included, got an international master ranking.

Grandmaster Yuri Averbakh of the USSR was elected chairman of the FIDE qualifications commission and his compatriot Nikolai Krogius is now deputy chairman of the FIDE regulations commission. The congress rules that the FIDE secretariat stay in a European country and that the next congress be held in Manila in 1983. World ex-champion Gopindeshvili, of the USSR, was elected chairman of the FIDE women's commission.

Soviet runners in the lead

Zoya Ivanova and Yelena Tsyhlo, both of the USSR, were tops in an international 42.195 m-long Tokyo marathon, with Ivanova finishing first in 2 hr 34 min 26 sec, a new Soviet mark, and Tsyhlo running up to her in 2:38:17. C. Langlace, of France, was third in 2:42:18. The field of 62 included runners from Britain, Canada, Kenya, New Zealand, the USA, the USSR, France and Japan.

The 9th Asian Games getting under way soon

Altogether 5,000 entrants are expected for the 9th Asian Games (November 19-December 4), or ten times the figure for the first Asian Games held also in Delhi in 1951.

Jawaharlal Nehru, who then headed the Indian government, was among the initiators of the Federation of Asian Games and of their staging on this continent, modelled on the Olympic Games.

Sixteen nations competed in six sports in 1951; at present over 30 nations have applied to compete in the 1982 Games' 21 events.

Billiards in Delhi are now

alive with pictures of the baby elephant, the Games' mascot.

Catering to visitors was a major consideration, though no profits have been planned to be made on the Games, as is the case now with the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. India, according to the local papers, is eager to build up friendship and understanding among Asian nations.

A total of 17 sports facilities have been built or reconstructed for the Games.

Recently India set up a ministry for sport chaired by former prominent sportsman and noted sports figure Bala Singh, who is also Chairman of the Asian

Games Organising Committee.

I'd like to praise the great help with the preparation for the Games given us by the Soviet friends, who staged an exemplary Olympics in Moscow, business Officials at the 1980 Games Organising Committee gave us valuable advice on the organization and staging of the Games, the use of electronic equipment in sports facilities, communication facilities and information services. Our experts have made many visits to Moscow, in short, our Soviet friends have been most helpful, and we are infinitely grateful to them for their help.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Bulgarian world champion Blagov Blagov (up to 90 kg division) has won the World Cup. Competing in the final cup stage at Halmstad, Sweden, he set three world marks, snatching 193 kg and 195 kg and totalling 417.5 kg. His compatriot Yanko Rusev (up to 75 kg) and Anatoly Piskunov (over 110 kg), of the USSR, finished in second and third positions.

The final cup includes a whole range of contests, among them the world championship. Each competitor has his four best marks counted towards his total, as a percentage scoring as regards a world record, the top mark of a tournament, etc. Incidentally, the USSR missed some of the cup events.

Spikes and boots

FIFA is planning to give up using aluminium spikes for football boots to make them safer. The currently used sharp-edged spikes often cause injuries to players. Talking in an

interview about this decision, FIFA General Secretary Josef Blatter, of Switzerland, stressed the need for more control over the spikes now being used.

FOOTBALL NEWS IN BRIEF

World football champions Italy drew 2-2 with Czechoslovakia in Milan in a European championship Group 5 elimination game.

In Nicosia, visiting Sweden downed Cyprus 3-0 in a European championship qualifying game.

TENNIS

In the top eight European table tennis league championship, Sweden licked Hungary 7-0, Denmark went down to West Germany 1-6, Bulgaria edged Poland 4-3, and Czechoslovakia scored the same against Yugoslavia.

The USSR, now competing in the first league, played away to France and prevailed, 4-2.

AUSTRIANS HAVE NEW MANAGER

The president of the Austrian Football Federation has appointed Erich Hof manager of the national squad. Two months before he had replaced Georg Schatz, who tendered his resignation right after Austria's failure to the World Cup in Spain, but his nomination had still been a question.

Talking to newsmen, Hof stressed his chief goal was getting his team out of the underdog position, sympathetic to each other's needs. He is planning to recruit some new blood very soon through experienced players who will be in the driver's seat.

Austria has completed its schedule of international games this year. In the first half of 1983 it will meet West Germany and Albania in European championship bouts and will face the USSR in Vienna on May 11.

TURKEY
Masir Temel Daglim Yerebaskan Coddan Yassavakar sokak Bay og lu Han No 5/2, Cagaloglu, Istanbul

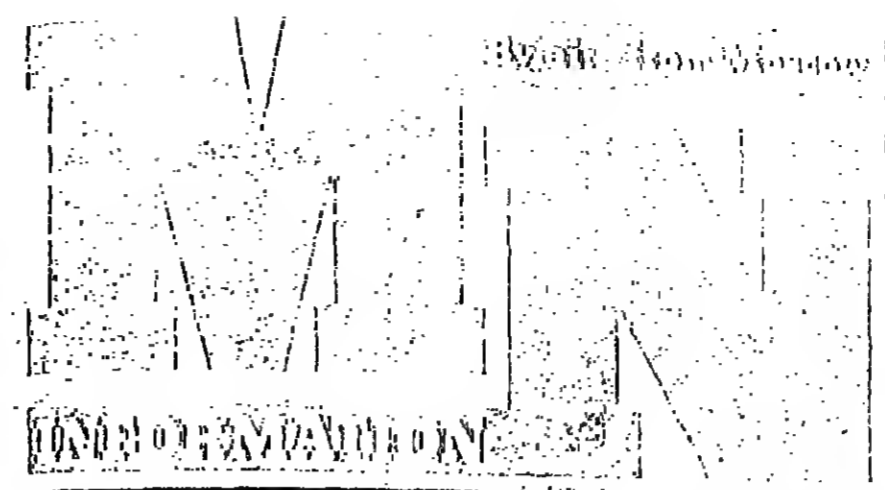
ITALY
Libreria Italia-URSS 47 Piazza della Repubblica, 00183 Roma
Libreria Italia-URSS via Edilio Zaggio, 1-10, 10124 Genova
Assolastione Italia-URSS Sostone di Milano, via Dogana, 4, 20123 Milano
Libreria Internazionale Rizzoli, Galleria Colonna-Larga Chigi, 00187 Roma

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Bluzh Pachul, ul. Lening, 41, Ulan Bator
All Book Offices in the country

FINLAND
Kansakulttuur Oy Keskustie 44 krt 00100 Helsinki 12
Akateeminen Kirjakauppa Subscription Department, Postikatu 17B, 00100 Helsinki 10
Suomalainen Kirjakauppa Oy Subscription Dept., P.O. Box 7, 01645 Vammala 88

GHANA
Science Spot Bookshop, P.O. Box 10331, Accra North
The University Bookshop, P.O. Box 1, Legon

GREECE
"Kultura" Geraniou Str. 6



No. 90 (404), NOVEMBER 20-22, 1982 Price 5 kopeks

FROM THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE PRESIDUM OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS HAS APPEARED IN THE SOVIET PRESS:

In connection with the passing away of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have received messages of condolences from the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviets and Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics, from Party, Soviet and public organizations, from labour collectives at enterprises, offices and state farms, educational establishments, from servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy, from Party veterans, veterans of the Great Patriotic War and from private citizens.

The messages express deep sorrow in connection with the heavy loss which has befallen our Party, and all the Soviet people, and pay tribute to Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev — a glorious son of our Motherland, a true follower of the cause of the great Lenin, a passionate patriot and internationalist, and outstanding revolutionary and peace champion, one of the great politicians and statesmen of modern times, who devoted his whole life to welfare service in the interests of the working people and to the cause of communism.

The messages of condolences were the great contribution made by Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev to the development of the theory and practice of scientific communism, to the elaboration and implementation of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU as embodied in the decisions of the 23rd to 26th congresses of the CPSU, his great qualities as a leader of the political school, a master of the political art of uniting people and directing the work of the masses, and his inestimable contribution to the collective leadership of Party

research—the Salyut-7 research station is not inferior to the gains made by Salyut-6, though it is too early to talk of the final results. It has some figures. Some 2,500 photos of the Earth were taken with the MKR-6M camera. The topographic camera KATE-146 took nearly 2,000 pictures, and spectrometric units took over 120,000 spectra. The spacecraft transmitted 33 geological reports: 18—on agriculture, 13—on various atmospheric phenomena, and seven—on forest fires. In case of emergency the data was accompanied by TV pictures using the Niva system.

While observing the Earth, the spacecraft did not forget about the stars. In 37 sessions two X-ray telescopes shot the most interesting objects in space.



Beaming Anatoly Karpov and Nona Alexandriya, with other members of the Soviet team, showing off the prize they brought back from the world chess Olympiad on arrival at Moscow's Shukhraviyev airport.

Yuri ANDROPOV congratulated on his election to high office

Following his election as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuri Andropov has received numerous congratulatory telegrams and letters from the Central Committees of the Communist Parties, Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets, and Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics, from the Territorial and Regional Party Committees, and other Party and Soviet bodies, from trade union and YCL organizations, from public organizations, Party veterans and numerous working collectives, from scientific and cultural personalities, Soviet Army and Navy personnel, and individual Soviet citizens. The telegrams and letters with Yuri Andropov every success in his capacity as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

There were also congratulatory telegrams from leaders of Communist and Workers' Parties and heads of state and government, Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, among them.



N. Tikhonov received W. Verity, co-Chairman of the US-Soviet Trade and Economic Council (USSEC), in the Kremlin. Mr Verity is also Chairman of the Board of Amroz Steel. In the photo: N. Tikhonov and W. Verity during their talk.

U.S.-SOVIET TRADE AND ECONOMIC COUNCIL MEETS IN MOSCOW

Business cooperation is an matter of common interest to both countries, but primarily one of sober judgment and mutual responsibility, said Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, speaking at a Kremlin dinner in honour of those who had taken part in the 10th annual 7th Session of the US-Soviet Trade and Economic Council.

Among those present were Soviet American businessmen, representatives of American companies affiliated to the council, as well as heads of Soviet ministries, departments and foreign trade and banking organizations. If we are all agreed that at present there is no rational alternative to peaceful coexistence among nations, Tikhonov continued, we must then admit that its strength and reliability depend in large measure on wide economic cooperation. The Soviet Union has always been in favour of normal—and even better—friendly relations with the United States. Such were our relations in the past, and there is no reason why such relations should not be repeated today. This would be of benefit to our nations and to the entire world, Tikhonov concluded.

The satellite's progress is being monitored by student control centres in Moscow and Kuznetsov.

GOLD DOUBLE FOR USSR CHESS PLAYERS

The Soviet male and female chess players have exhibited an invincible consistency by winning another world chess Olympiad. The men's team scored their 14th win and the women's their 10th. They totalled respectively 42.5 points out of 60 and 33 out of 42. Taking part were 94 men and 40 women's teams, altogether over 800 players. Czechoslovakia came second in the men's event, with 38 points, and the US totalled 35.5 points. Romania was the second best women's team, with 30 points, ahead of Hungary, 28.

Beaming Anatoly Karpov and Nona Alexandriya, with other members of the Soviet team, showing off the prize they brought back from the world chess Olympiad on arrival at Moscow's Shukhraviyev airport.

Kuznetsov meets American Congressmen

Vasily Kuznetsov, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has received a group of US Congressmen comprising Senator R. Dole and Representatives D. Boren, J. Breaux, J. Breght and A. Proxmire at the Kremlin. The Americans are in this country at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary group.

On the subject of Soviet-American relations, V. Kuznetsov pointed out that in his recent talks with American Vice-President G. Bush and State Secretary G. Schultz, Yuri Andropov stressed that while consistently endorsing a policy of peace, the Soviet Union is ready to build up relations with America on the basis of full equality, non-interference and mutual respect in the interests of both our peoples and of an improved international situation.

The visitors advocated continued Soviet-American dialogue in bringing both parties closer together and to reach agreements leading to better bilateral relations. At a press conference he gave the following data Senator Dole said: There are more than a few divisions of opinion between the United States and the USSR but I see no reason why we should oppose mutual arms control talks, mutually profitable trade or the conclusion of various agreements. We want and must trade with the USSR, Dole continued. We were allies during the war and we could and should be allies in peacetime.

SPEECH BY M. GADDAFI

Tripoli. The African policy of the Western states, and particularly of the United States, has been repeatedly condemned by the leader of the Libyan Revolution, M. al-Gaddafi. Speaking here at the 30th Session of the Council of Ministers of member countries of the Organization of African Unity, Gaddafi said that the USA is trying to exert its ascendancy over the states of that continent, attempting to turn them into raw material appendages of the imperialist monopolies.

Washington, stressed M. Gaddafi, is trying to undermine the African policy of the independent African countries, while up tension in the various regions of the continent and provokes conflict. The Pentagon has already built bases in Egypt, Sudan and Somalia and is bent on increasing the American military presence in Africa which poses a serious threat to the safety of peoples.

FACTS and EVENTS

● The US foreign trade deficit will reach 32,000 million dollars this year, and will jump to 45,000 million in 1983. The "Business Week" magazine stresses that the growing deficit is hampering growth in the national product and causing rising unemployment.

● "The Wall Street Journal" claims that Mexico's foreign debt has reached 81,000 million dollars, 60 per cent of which is owed to American banks. This figure is largely made up of stringent short-term credits and loans, many of which have to be repaid this year.

● Colombia's Ministry of National Defence has announced its decision to construct a naval base on the country's Pacific coast in Malaga Bay. It is thought the base will cost over 1,000 million Colombian pesos.

● A Canadian C-130 military transport plane has crashed during a training flight at an air base outside Edmonton, killing the entire crew of seven, including an American pilot on board.

Joint initiative by socialist and non-aligned nations

New York. A resolute breakthrough in curbing the nuclear weapons race is the aim of the proposal which the Soviet Union, together with 26 socialist and non-aligned states, put forward in the First Committee of the UN General Assembly.

The above countries have tabled a draft resolution for discussion by the Committee "On Banning the Development and Manufacture of New Types of Mass Destruction Weapons and New Systems of Such Weapons". In it it is suggested that the Disarmament Committee with the as-

stance of experts take steps in order to speed up the negotiations with the aim of preparing a draft for a relevant comprehensive agreement and also of drafting possible agreements on individual types of weapons of mass destruction. The authors believe that the General Assembly should call upon Permanent Members of the Security Council and other major military powers to make similar statements renouncing the creation of new types of weapons of mass destruction as the first step towards concluding a comprehensive agreement.



Global psychosis.

Drawing by N. Kuznetsov

FROM THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE PRESIDUM OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(Continued from page 1)

headquarters—the Central Committee of the CPSU and its Politburo.

During these sad days Communists and all the working people of this country have demonstrated deep trust in the Leninist Party and have shown their support of its domestic and foreign policy. They have expressed the firm confidence that the Party and the Soviet state will continue to direct all efforts towards strengthening and further the country's economic

and defence power, towards cementing the friendship of the fraternal peoples of our multinational Motherland, raising the well-being of the people, and towards the development of socialist democracy.

Messages of deep condolences in connection with the passing away of L. I. Brezhnev also come from the leaders and the working people of the socialist countries, from the Communist and Workers' Parties and from Revolutionary-Democratic Parties and organizations. Expressions of condolences were received

from heads of state and government as well as from public organizations and citizens of many countries. They pay tribute to L. I. Brezhnev for his activity in the interests of strengthening peace and peaceful cooperation among peoples and to his efforts to achieve a relaxation in international tension and to save humanity from the threat of nuclear war. The leaders of the fraternal countries and Communist Parties and of the revolutionary liberation movements stress the important role played by L. I. Brezhnev in strengthening the cohesion of the socialist community, the unity of the international communist movement, and his contribution towards the nation and socialist liberation of peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers sincerely thank all Party, Soviet and public organizations, labour collectives

and servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy, and all who have sent condolences in connection with the passing away of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers express their sincere gratitude to all foreign comrades and friends, to the working people of the countries of socialism, to the fraternal Parties and to the fighters for social progress who have demonstrated their solidarity with our Party and country in connection with the heavy loss suffered by the CPSU and all the Soviet people.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers express deep gratitude to all state and government leaders, statesmen and public figures who have paid tribute to the bright memory of L. I. Brezhnev.

nation of the Golan Heights and its aggression in Lebanon. It is now becoming increasingly clear that Washington is interested in backing Tel Aviv's expansionist claims still further this time in the south of Lebanon. Banking on unlimited American support, Begin is aiming to carry out last a programme of maximalist territorial claims in the West Bank of the Jordan and, what is this but a very real preparation for the ultimate annexation of this piece of Arab territory.

The Begin cabinet and the Reagan administration's efforts to bring about a "peace" in the Middle and Near East, rest on the bayonets of the US "peacekeeping force". This is precisely the reason behind Washington and Tel Aviv's designs vis-à-vis Lebanon, which they would like to turn into an appendage of a "great" Israel and into an American military beachhead in the Middle East.

It is fairly obvious in this respect that joint American-Israeli efforts at forging a Camp David "peace" lead objectively to continued bloodshed in the region. The "positive of strength" policy is still the main American-Israeli tool for changing their own order on the Middle and Near East; this is why Washington and Tel Aviv have torpedoed the past few weeks. Their main purpose was to improve relations between the two sides.

Moscow is emphatically opposed to any form of rule over the peoples of the Middle and Near East. The Soviet Union, Yuri Andropov emphasized, will work steadily towards the implementation of the 26th Party Congress decision, which advanced the legitimate aspiration of nations in the region for genuine security and real peace.

American religious leaders speak out against arms race

Washington. The nuclear arms race is immoral! It contradicts the interests of humanity and threatens to unleash a world conflict. It is necessary to do everything to secure a ban on the use of nuclear arms, to achieve the curtailment of its arsenal and general disarmament. Such is the keynote of speeches made by the leading clergy of the United States at the Congress of the National Conference of the Catholic Bishops of the USA, which took place recently here. The National Conference is one of the largest and most influential religious organizations in the country.

The overwhelming majority of the 278 bishops taking part in the congress expressed their firm support in the course of the debates for the draft message concerning nuclear war and disarmament tabled by the organization and which it is planned to distribute among the 50 million of Catholics living in the USA. The document rejects outright the so-called "limited" and "protracted" nuclear war strategy currently in preparation in the Pentagon. The congress has appealed for an immediate and mutual freeze of nuclear arms in the USA and the USSR.

Lebanese PM demands Israeli pull-out

Beirut. The Lebanese Prime Minister Chirac al-Wazzan has demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli occupation force from Lebanese territory.

He said that his country will not make any concessions to a compromise with Israel, and that it will defend its right to liberate every inch of its national territory. Israel must withdraw its troops from Lebanon without any preconditions. Stable peace in the area is only possible if a just solution is found for the Palestinian problem, he stressed.

Jordan and Syria renew contacts

Porto. King Hussein of Jordan and the Syrian Foreign Minister, Abdul Halim Khaddam, have had a talk here, France-Press reports.

The Syrian Foreign Minister is member of an Arab League delegation headed by King Hussein. The delegation was in Paris to discuss the details of a plan for a Middle East settlement produced at the Fez summit. Well-informed sources in Amman say that contacts between the Jordanians and Syrians have continued throughout the past few weeks. Their main purpose was to improve relations between the two sides.

ASEAN raps Japan's trade policies

Djakarta. The Japanese policy of protectionism in trade is meeting with mounting criticism in ASEAN countries.

The Indonesian Minister of Trade and Cooperative Affairs, Prayitno, has said that Japan has imposed "intolerably high" tariffs on the importation of 1,500 items from Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines. At the same time, Japan has lowered its tariff on imports of Indonesian goods, and is "discriminating" against the South-East Asian nations.



Despite the growing aid from Washington, the Salvadoran regime cannot suppress the vigorous operations carried out throughout El Salvador by the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, UNCA, and some of the country's departments continue to remain under guerrilla control. They enjoy the population's complete support. In the liberated zones they maintain local government agencies, medical posts, and schools.

Photos by Prensa Latina—TASS

FACTS and EVENTS

Turkey and the United States have signed a secret agreement providing for the deployment of NATO military hardware at a number of Turkish airfields, a "Daily News" correspondent was told by the American Ambassador in Ankara. He said also that in 1983 the USA will give Turkey 400 million dollars worth of military aid. This exceeds the equivalent figure for this year by 65 million dollars.

A one per cent rise in American unemployment results in additional 318 suicides, according to American sociologists. They came to this conclusion having analyzed statistics over a 40-year period, writes "The Japan Times".

A commission of Spanish and Moroccan experts have decided that it would be cheaper to build a tunnel than a bridge between Europe and Africa. Their project provides for three parallel 47-kilometre tunnels running 24 kilometres under water, writes the French "Le Figaro".

PEOPLE

The ARE Consultative Council has stripped one of its members, E. Sidok, of his deputy's immunity. He will soon be charged with intentional tax evasion. It has become known that Sidok engaged in intensive business activity, without paying taxes, and borrowed one and a half million Egyptian pounds from the state treasury.

JAPAN AND SPACE

Tokyo. A delegation of Japanese statesmen and businessmen was recently in the USA to discuss Japan's participation in the development of a new American orbiting system, to include a manned station, a series of satellites and a Columbus-like shuttle orbiter. A Matsushita project was taken as the basis for discussions. This envisages that Japan is responsible for the development and construction of some parts of the system, a "communications space ship", for instance, and some components of the manned module.

Following in the footsteps of Columbus

Madrid. A national commission to prepare for celebrations of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America has been set up in Spain. In honor of the occasion the commission has decided to reconstruct the three caravels—the "Santa", the "Nina", and the "Santa Maria". In which Columbus made his journey, and to send them across the Atlantic following to the navigator's route. The boats will be built according to the original descriptions and drawings. A special group of experts has been appointed to carry out the project, including a descendant of the great seafarer, Cristobal Colón de Carvajal.

SARSAT SAVES LIVES

Washington. The international SARSAT project for the setting up of a space system to intercept signals from ships and aircraft in distress and which is being implemented by the Soviet Union, the United States, Canada and France, is achieving positive results.

On November 15 the Soviet Cosmos-1383 satellite helped to detect a small Piper-Navajo twin-engine plane which had crashed

in the mountains near the town of Martinsville, in the state of Virginia.

Spokesmen for the American National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) declared that the radio signals sent from the plane by an automatic distress transmitter were received by the Soviet satellite which established the exact location of the crashed plane.

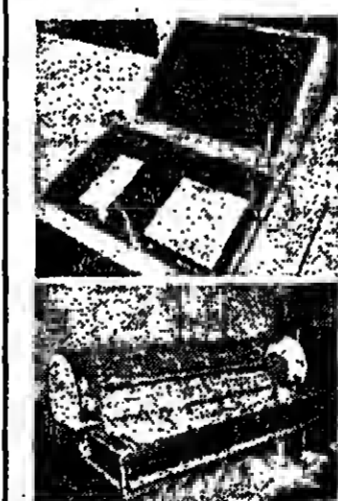
Science and technology

THE HALLEY COMET COMES BACK INTO VIEW

After five years of searching, American scientists have spotted the Halley comet for the first time since 1910. By making use of the most powerful American telescope sited on top of the Palomar Mountain, astronomers from the California Institute of Technology have determined that at present the comet is situated at a distance of more than 100 million miles from the Earth, beyond the orbit of Saturn. The Halley comet gets nearer to the Sun every 76 years. Its next appearance is expected in February, 1986. It will then pass the Earth at a distance of 39 million miles.

AN ELECTRONIC TAILOR

This is one of France's technological innovations. According to the Keystone news agency, the device is able to tailor 700 square metres of cloth to seven hours, or five to six times faster than a human tailor.



The programmable controller for tailoring with minimal cloth waste (top); the cutter (bottom).

MAYAN ANCESTORS?

Two Indian burial mounds which have been discovered on the University of Louisiana campus could well be the most ancient to North America, says Richard Kessel, Professor of Geography and Anthropology. The mounds are over 2,000 years old, whereas the oldest graves found before now only dated back 2,000 years.

The two mounds are much older than the Mayan pyramids. American archaeologists believe that the recent find may go a long way towards backing up the theory that the culture of the North American Indians developed separately from the culture of the other peoples in the New World and that it was they who founded the Mayan civilization.

OF INTEREST

Imitation

Rembrandt. Scholars have for a long time been doubtful of the authenticity of some paintings attributed to Rembrandt. With the help of up-to-date technology, Dutch art experts decided to pronounce their considered verdict on the issue. The results of their research were startling. Only 11 out of the 63 paintings examined were found to have been painted by Rembrandt himself, while 44 were done by his pupils or imitators. It proved impossible to produce a definite opinion on seven of the works. It is of interest that the researchers mainly confined their investigations to canvases in American museums.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

A PERILOUS MOVE

Commenting on Tokyo's recent authorization to deploy some 50 US F-16 fighter bombers at the US Misawa air base on the Japanese island of Honshu, PRAVDA writes that the step, which will boost US offensive potential in the Far East, will inevitably excite tensions in the region even further. Whoever the Japanese authorities rule for the American military bases, they will most definitely not be controlled by them but by the Pentagon. The latest weaponry, including nuclear, is being positioned with their consent. It would be equally wrong to think, the paper continues, that the countries directly threatened by this weaponry will refrain from taking appropriate defensive measures if the need arises. US and Japanese plans and actions in deploying offensive weapons on Honshu Island have naturally aroused Soviet concern since they directly affect its Far East security interests, the paper points out.

MADRID EXAM

Soviet political analyst Vitaly Kobyshev likens the new stage at the Madrid European conference to an exam in its participants' political maturity. Writing in ILLITERATURNAYA GAZETA, he stresses that people are waiting for its members to act in a constructive way, making Madrid a landmark in on international relations in Europe's political climate. Even though the USA is entering talks on peace in Europe, Kobyshev writes, it still seeks to preserve confrontation between the Warsaw Pact nations and NATO.

This confrontation can be finally met to press NATO members for more military spending which is profitable on two counts: military preparations will be accelerated and, more important still for Washington strategists, the burden of military spending will undermine Western Europe and Japan as America's chief economic competitors.

A patent defense, which primarily spells out a defense in the military area, is being undertaken by Washington, Kobyshev emphasizes, because it creates the very basis of the development of American medium-range nuclear weapons in two West European NATO countries.

SPAIN: A NEW STAGE IN DEVELOPMENT

The Spaniards have chosen democracy and complete elimination of the vestiges of the Franco regime, A. Medvedev writes in the NEW TIMES weekly, commenting on the results of the early parliamentary elections in Spain. The success of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, notes the author, did not come as a surprise. The Socialists have put forward a realistic and unselfish programme to solve the internal and foreign issues, including their intention to freeze talks over the country's joining the military wing of NATO.

The new cabinet will face resistance from the business, the church, and the financial community, and foreign big business. Neither can one discount the threat from right-wing extremists including those in the army.

Spain is entering a new stage in its development, notes the author, a stage which is both complicated and difficult.

FIVE GUIDING PRINCIPLES IN RELATIONS WITH YOUNG STATES

This is the subject of an article in PRAVDA contributed by political observer, Vasvud Osvinnikov. He notes that such principles are unconditionally observed by the Soviet Union, and that this country calls on the United States to do the same. In the modern situation, these principles can be summed up as follows:

- Recognition of the right of every nation to decide its own affairs without any outside interference; renunciation of all attempts to establish any form of domination or hegemony over such nations or to include them within the "sphere of interests" of any power.
- Strict observance of the territorial integrity of these countries and of the non-violability of their borders, no outside support for any separatist movements aimed at dismembering these countries.
- Unconditional recognition of the right of every state in Africa, Asia, and Latin America to equal participation in international life and to the development of their relations with any country in the world.
- Complete and unconditional recognition of the sovereignty of these countries over their natural resources and effective recognition of their complete equality in international economic relations; support for their efforts to eliminate the remnants of colonialism, and to eradicate racism and apartheid in keeping with well-known UN resolutions.
- Respect for the non-aligned status chosen by most countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and renunciation of attempts on the part of any power to involve them in military and political blocs.

the researchers mainly confined their investigations to canvases in American museums.

Jerry

the sybarite.

Mr. Howl, from Leeds in Great Britain, is the sort of man who keeps a very careful watch over his household bills. He is engaged in a constant battle to try and cut down on his usage of electricity, not switching on the light until well after nightfall. And yet each quarter he is told he was spending more and more on electricity. Eventually Mr. Howl sought a rat and began to search for the thief. The culprit turned out to be his dog, Jerry. Once everyone was asleep in bed, Jerry turned on the electric heater switch, fully switching it off again in the morning. Jerry's habit of constant power was more than his loyalty to his master.

Round the Soviet Union

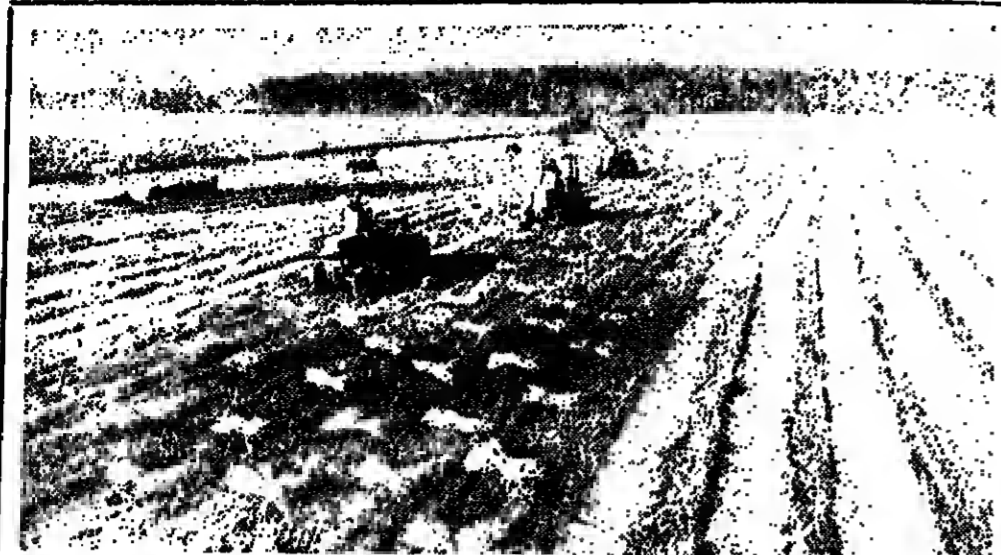
WORK HAS BEGUN ON DEVELOPING ANOTHER SECTION OF THE VOSTOCHNY MINE BELONGING TO THE APATIT ASSOCIATION IN THE SOVIET UNION'S EXTREME NORTH-WEST. Its commissioning has brought about a double increase in the capacity of the mine. At present, the team is to extract nearly six million tonnes of apatite ore from the depths of the Khibiny Mountains on the Kola Peninsula.

THE LAST CARGO VESSEL HAS LEFT THE SEAPORT OF MOSKALVO, BEGINS THE SUMMER NAVIGATION SEASON IN THE NORTH OF SAKHALIN, a Soviet island in the Far East. There won't be any other boats calling here until next June. The boat brings construction materials, technological equipment and consumer goods to the island.

THE ASSEMBLY OF THE FIRST TURBINE GENERATOR FOR THE NOVOSEILSK THERMAL POWER AND HEATING STATION HAS BEEN COMPLETED. THE TURBINE WAS ASSEMBLED AT THE ELECTROVASHMASH FACTORY IN THE UKRAINE. The generator is rated at 200 thousand kilowatts. Next year the factory will ship two more machines of the type to Siberia.

AN ARTIFICIAL ICE SKATING-RINK HAS BEEN BUILT FOR USE BY EMPLOYEES AT THE BOLSHIEVYK FACTORY, LENINGRAD. This completes the factory's major athletic complex which includes rooms for various games, swimming pool, and a stadium. Construction work at the complex was given a boost by increases in the fuel for socio-cultural purposes and housing construction allocated from the factory's profits.

ULKAN IS THE "YOUNGEST" SETTLEMENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE AGE OF ITS POPULATION IN THE IRKUTSK REGION, IN THE FAR EAST. The settlement is growing apace together with the BAM railway project. The birth of its thousands baby, Yulia Telminkova, has just been registered.



Streamlined flax harvesting in the fields of Russia.



An example of the original folk patterns and embroidery on cloth for sale at the popular Moscow store "Rusky Ljon" (Russian Flax). Photos by G. Dubinskoy

RUSSIAN FLAX

This country leads the world in terms of the area devoted to flax crops as well as in the harvest of flax fibre. The vast Non-Black Earth Zone in the Russian Federation has long been considered a flax-growing area, producing a major share of the flax grown in the USSR.

The 1974 Programme for the development of the Non-Black Earth Zone set the following targets: a considerable expansion in the flax fields, the growing of new high-yield varieties of this valuable crop, and the designing of new machinery to facilitate its growth.

Flax is popular because of the great variety of its uses to the national economy. Flax weaves more than foodstuffs cloth, with its inimitable qualities that have earned it the name of "southern silk", good for tablecloths and towels, dresses and suits. It also weaves canvas and sailcloth and raw material for the paper and building materials industries. Oil extracted from flax seeds is used to make varnish, paint and linseed oil, and is also used in the production of plastics. Virtually every part of the flax plant is used, a distinctive feature of this crop that has been grown in Russia since time immemorial.

RICE FROM THE UKRAINE

Harvesting has ended on the Ukrainian rice paddies. The Crimea, where the Ukraine's biggest paddies are, was the first to complete harvesting. 9.3 tonnes of rice per hectare.

This increase in the harvest has to many ways been achieved by the introduction of Soviet-selected types of rice. Rice of the "Majay" type, for example, can yield more than 8.2 tonnes per hectare.

At present, nearly 35 thousand hectares of rice are sown in the republic. Its successful cultivation in the south has become possible thanks to extensive irrigation. The greatest rice harvests were gathered from low-productivity salt pans and marshes near the estuary of the Dnieper river delta.

A NEW INDUSTRY

The steel industry has been added to the economy of the Middle Volga River Maritime Autonomous Republic, part of the Russian Federation. The first cast iron has been produced at the Volga Industrial complex which is to supply castings in the future enterprises currently under construction here. This and iron will be dispersed from Mari to the country's engineering plants.

TWO HUNDRED MILLION TONNES OF STEEL FROM KRIVOROZHSTAL

The Krivorozhstal steel mill has produced its two hundred million tonnes of steel since being commissioned. Whereas the first half of this quantity took nineteen years to smelt, the other half took only eight years. The growth in output was achieved by the expansion of production and the introduction of advanced technologies.

The steel workers' success, expressed in nice, round figures, coincides with another event — the smelting of a new grade of steel. Electroslag made of this steel will be used in shipbuilding and in the construction of major pipelines.

Battle republics. Now we are also trying to learn this trade. D. Umatov is convinced that this interchange in cultural experience and mutual enrichment is one of the great achievements of Soviet multinational culture. Genuine art cannot exist in isolation.

IDENTICAL CURRICULA CATERING FOR NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

What textbooks are used by pupils belonging to the various nationalities of the USSR? This forms the subject of an article in MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOLETS written by I. Strakhov, head of the textbook department at the USSR Ministry of Education.

No matter where a school might be, in the capital or on a fishing village, in the south or beyond the Arctic Circle, the pupils should receive identical knowledge, he writes. Such is the principle governing our education. And this is why curricula for general education are the same throughout the country. All textbooks are translated therefore into the languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union (more than 60 such translations are already in existence). Textbooks for primary schools which covers the first three grades are howsoever within the purview of the Union republics. They take account of national peculiarities and local geographical traditions. It is impossible for example, to teach the ABC according to a unified programme since alphabets differ according to nationality. Russian language textbooks for ethnic schools differ of course. Thus, more than two thousand textbooks are currently in use in the country's schools.

Separate textbooks are written for the minor nationalities, too, despite the fact that their alphabets do not go over the thousand. Copies of primary textbooks have been published, for example, for the Chukche, Nentsy, Mansi, Khanty and other peoples living in the Far North. Notes I. Strakhov in conclusion.

SEVEN-KILOMETRE TUNNEL

Builders working on the Balkal-Amur Railway have started to lay the track along a seven-kilometre tunnel cut through the Balkal Range. The tunnel was completed in advance of schedule. The ceiling, walls and foundation of the tunnel have been lined with concrete, and the assembly of operational equipment has now begun. The electric cables here will add up to a total length of one hundred kilometres.

The section of the railway passing through the tunnel will be opened later this year to mark the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the USSR.

OIL FROM THE NORTH

A new group of fields, Solor-minskaya, has gone into operation in the Tyumen North where the very powerful oil stream provides almost one thousand tonnes of oil every twenty-four hours. A modern town for oilmen and power transmission lines are being built near the fields.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

GAS WILL ARRIVE IN WESTERN EUROPE ON TIME

The construction of the USSR section of the transcontinental gas pipeline Western Europe is the subject of an article in the SMENA magazine by Gennadiy Gurkov and Volodya Yevseyev. The construction of the supercapacity Urengoy-Porany-Dzhagorod gas pipeline is in full swing. Work is in progress along the entire line, which is nearly 5,000 km long. The line crosses 24 regions and autonomous republics in Russia and the Ukraine. It takes excavators 30 to 40 minutes to cut a kilometre to the line's length. The work is carried out by well-equipped construction crews of over 300 men who take care of the whole cycle of trench-digging, pipe-laying, pipe-isolation operations, as well as laying the pipe in the trench and filling the trench in afterwards with earth. But there are also many people working on the project at second-hand of institutes, design bureau and plants in Leningrad, Donetsk, Kiev, Tula, Ulyanovsk, Samara, Chelyabinsk among other places. Everyone is doing their utmost to ensure that despite the obstacles put up by the winter of the "dead of the century", the gas will arrive on time both in Western Europe, and in other and towns in various parts of our country.

AZERBAIJAN'S BIG STRIDES

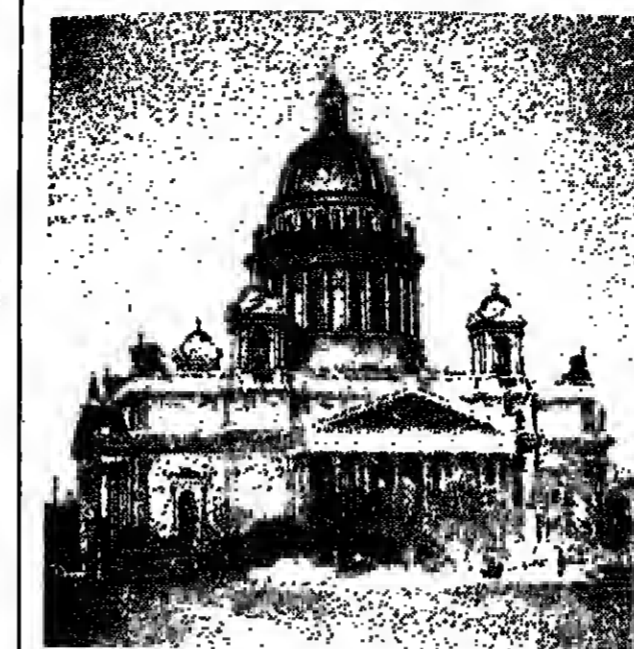
In pre-Soviet years Azerbaijan was known only for its oil, writes T. Kartimov, an operator of a piping mill at the Azerbaijan piping factory, in TRUD. At present Azerbaijan features about a hundred industries, incorporating 440 factories, oil refineries, chemical plants, an exporter of 350 types of products to 85 countries. Including petrochemical products, oil equipment, steel piping, non-ferrous metals, man-made rubber, electric motors, construction materials, domestic air-conditioners, tires, mineral fertilizers.

ART CANNOT EXIST IN ISOLATION

All the republics that go to make up the USSR, all Soviet peoples have deep-rooted traditions in folk art that are absolutely inimitable, says Kirgiz artist, Dzhambulat Unusov, writing in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. Folk art is far from being a marble rock on which different generations leave their imprint. It develops by making use of the experience of other peoples. Kirgiz, for instance, did not have glass-blowers of its own. But recently young people in the republic took up the trade trying to develop a national style. And thus a totally new genre has been born. The art of tapestry-making was previously only known in the

Places to visit

St Isaac's Cathedral



The architectural harmony of Leningrad has been created over many generations. With its beautifully proportioned buildings, streets and squares the city holds an awareness of beauty to all who visit it.

The dome of St Isaac's Cathedral is visible from afar. This majestic building which took forty years to put up to over one hundred metres high, covers an area of more than a hectare, and can accommodate 14 thousand people with ease. The 112 columns lining the exterior are made of real granite. The cathedral facades and interior are decorated with up to 800 paintings, sculptures, and mosaics done by such famous masters as Bryullov, Brunel, Klotz, and Vitali.

The inside walls of the cathedral are inlaid with lazurite, malachite and porphyry, among other stones. Today St Isaac's is a museum. In addition to the numerous works of art mentioned above it contains the famous pantheon which demonstrates the Earth's rotation round its axis. From the gallery at the top of the cathedral one can enjoy a breathtaking panorama of the city.

On one of the facades of the building there is a portrait of Montezardo, the architect who designed St Isaac's holding a model of the cathedral in his hand.

Science and technology

EXPEDITION TO STUDY ARCTIC ICE SHEETS

The research icebreaker, "Orion", has left Murmansk seaport bound for the Greenland Sea.

For 70 days, members of the winter Arctic research expedition on board will observe ice sheets in the Greenland, Barents and White seas.

The expedition is also to study the lower layers of the atmosphere and its interaction with the surface of the water as well as the life of marine microorganisms in winter conditions. The icebreaker will be in the Arctic during the polar night season which will descend on the northernmost parts of the Arctic before long.

URAGAN-3 OPERATING

Physicists in Kharkov in the Ukraine have made another step forward in studying controlled nuclear fusion. One of the world's largest accelerators, Uragan-3, has begun operation. The broad research programme provides for studying the plasma's behaviour when heated to billions of degrees C.

Many ingenious engineering solutions have been employed in the new installation. They use a special magnetic system to clean the plasma of harmful impurities which do not take part in the reaction. The first installation of this type was constructed in 1970. The researchers are attracted by the prototype's ability to operate in a stable mode, essential for future industrial reactors. The Uragan-3 will serve as a basic unit, being permanently improved, and increased in power.

A VOLCANO'S TEMPERATURE

In order to forecast the eruption of a volcano, it is necessary to constantly monitor its temperature along the top and slopes of the mountain on which it is situated.

The Tatyasa volcano is up a 1,850-metre high mountain on the island of Kunashir, in the Far East. In good weather one gets a clear view of Tatyasa from the city of Yuzhno-Kurilsk. Many still remember its eruption in 1973 when a cloud of gas and ashes rose to a height of more than ten kilometres. At the time specialists estimated the eruption at tens of millions of tonnes.

When will Tatyasa erupt again? The volcano's temperature, which tells us about the processes taking place in the depths of the volcanic cone, is a good indication to go by.

Volcanologists have suggested an original method of "taking the volcano's temperature". The "Orion-3" station, near Yuzhno-

kurilsk, serves as the thermometer for this operation. Soviet instruments of the station receive signals from the mass of the volcano. A comparison of the thermal line from the volcano with the signal from the neighbouring mountains gives a precise indication of Tatyasa's temperature. Scientists believe that the next eruption will not take place for at least another hundred years.

MAKING GLYCERIN OUT OF SEAWEEDS

Chemists at Azerbaijan University joined with their colleagues at the local centre for biology research to find highly productive and fast growing microalgae. The aim is synthesizing glycerin from the weeds which are plentiful in the early April months. The new technological method is more economical by comparison to the traditional one and does not pollute the environment at all. This year the experiment will start building and experimental installation for industrial glycerin synthesis which is widely used in the food, medical, and other industries.

MICROBES EXTRACTING METAL

An experimental installation for extracting copper from one through microorganisms technology has been started at the Almaty ore refinery in Dzhambul. It was designed at the Central Asian Research Institute for Geology and Minerals.

Millions of tonnes of waste have been stockpiled since the introduction of combining the significant amount of copper in it makes a convenient method undesirable. Now the waste has been turned to use. They "soil" microbes which feed on copper salts, in the so-called leach ore, thus forming blue vitriol. Extracting copper from the vitriol is easy by just pouring steel chips into the solution, pure copper setting upon it in an even dense layer.

ATOMS AND CEMENT

Leningrad scientists have suggested using the energy of the atom to produce cement.

At present USSR cement plants annually use up around 25 million tonnes of conventional fuel. Under the new technology the charge is heated to 1,500°C using an electron accelerator, boosting the speed of chemical reactions and halving the production cycle time. Another important thing is that the new equipment is one-third smaller in size than the previous one and that the material obtained using the new technique seeks with top grades of Portland cement.

Currently, work on a commercial prototype has nearly been completed, in Novosibirsk.

VIEWPOINT

An equal start in life

Algimantas LEBEDINSKAS, Cand. Sc. (Econ.)

60 per cent of all families in the USSR consist of two or three persons. The rest are families with two or three children. Finally, there are about 21 million families with many children. It is obvious that the same wage spread over a one-child family or over a family of several children, entails a difference in per capita income. It is noticeable, however, that such differences in the financial situation of families should affect the development of the up-and-coming generation. And thus to the USSR economic mechanisms have been established which aim as far as is possible, to level out the living standards of children and teenagers.

The economic basis for this policy is provided by the multiple consumption funds which are mainly derived from the profits of industrial enterprises and state and collective farms. The payments and fees covered by these funds in 1981 amounted to 122,000 million roubles, or 452 roubles per person. It is the younger generation and the aged that are the main beneficiaries of the public consumption funds — in other words, the social strata whose well-being is not yet so fully reflected with their labour incomes.

The best way of ensuring that young people preparing for an independent life grow up in equal economic conditions is, of course, to make as wide a use as possible of the public consumption funds. By providing free education, medical care, and kindergartens and by subsidizing cultural and recreational establishments, the Soviet state ensures equal opportunities to spiritual and physical development for young people.

Early childhood — a decisive period in the development of the human personality — is given special attention in the USSR — via a far-flung system of kindergartens and creches. These cater for all children in urban areas and for the majority of children in rural areas — a total of 15 million kids. The state spends an average of 400 roubles per year on every kindergarten child (about 80 per cent of the total cost). This is 2.2 times more than it spends on a high school pupil, since in the kindergarten the child is not only taught but is also fully provided for.

I would like to say a few words about education in the USSR. A whole network of specialized high schools, specializing, for instance, in physics, maths, biology, philology and other subjects, has been organized in our country to educate to mastery schools. These "elite" schools are of course free, the children being admitted according to the sole criterion of their natural gifts.

The state spends 1,000 roubles a year on the tuition of each high school student. In addition, the students are provided with grants and accommodation, paying only a token fee of about 2 roubles per month.

And what is the fate of those who choose a blue collar trade? Many go to specialized secondary or vocational training schools or receive training in various ways directly on the job. Students at vocational training schools are fully provided for, while those trained at work receive an average worker's wage.

MUSEUM ON THE ANGARA

A corner of Old Russia is preserved alongside a large new residential area in Bratsk, a new town in Eastern Siberia. Here, an open-air architectural and ethnographic museum, called "The Village on the Angara", has been set up, with a tower from the ancient Bratsk fort as the main exhibit.

The tower has an interesting history. In this year of 1854, the Bratsk Lower Fort was put up in spring. It was four tall towers, with the Central tower, Pirov, in his report. The fort marks the beginning of the development of the vast territories in Eastern Siberia and the Far East. The explorers Poyarkov, Khabarov, Novikova, and Bering, all passed through Bratsk on their way to the Pacific Ocean.

Only two of the four towers of the fort have come down to us. The other one is now in Moscow at the Kolomenskoye Museum-Reserve. The village-museum on the banks of the Angara, a river known for its rapids and uncertain temper, is complete with barns, huts, watermills, and spaces which used to be built by the natives — the Evenki and the Buryats.

'MERMAID' FIGUREHEAD SALVAGED

A wooden "Mermaid" figurehead which once decorated a medieval sailing boat has been saved from destruction by restorers.

Unlashed from the seabed by Estonian fishermen, the figurehead was once again immersed into water, though this time into a solution of preservative substances. After five years in this solution, the figurehead is as good as new and is now on display at the republican exhibition of restored works of art.

The exhibition includes items taken from museums and libraries, archives and other scholarly establishments. Some are restored boats, among which are the first printed works to have appeared in Estonia. There are also articles of applied art, old furniture, drawings and paintings.

Modern restorers have to be specialists in many occupations. Sculptors, engineers, joiners, and involved in the restoration

of national costume. The author's copy of "The Last Supper", a painting executed by the 17th-century Tallinn artist Ernst Lomizer, was discovered under many layers of paint by X-ray specialists.



The "Kolkhida".

THE NEW HYDROFOIL

The S. Ordzhonikidze shipbuilding yard at Poti has started serial production of the "Kolkhida" hydrofoil. By comparison to its predecessor, the "Kometa", the new hydrofoil is distinguished by its greater degree of comfort, higher speeds, and improved navigational qualities. The "Kolkhida" carries 120 passengers 20 more than the "Kometa".

Like the previous "Kometa", the new model has been designed jointly by the central hydrofoil design bureau of the Gorky Kramovo Sormovo shipyard-owned after A. Zhidnev and by the shipbuilders of Poti.

Orders have already been received for the "Kolkhida" from Bulgaria, Poland, Yugoslavia, Finland, and Italy.

PROFILES



Yuri Ozerov (left) during the filming of the "Liberation" epic.

YURI OZEROV

The film crew responsible for the feature-documentary "Oh, Sport, You Are Peace!" won recently awarded a 1982 State Prize for literature, the first time in the history of the USSR. Among them were scriptwriter and director Yuri Ozerov.

Altogether 102 cameramen shot a total of 220 kilometers of film at the Moscow Olympics; naturally, this was not all. In the picture, on the IOC has a ruling that no official Olympic film should last over two hours.

"Oh, Sport, You Are Peace!" was shown in Italy, France, West Germany, and Japan and won a Grand Prix at the Turin International Film Festival. It also attracted wide publicity in the USA, where it was shown both in cinemas and on TV. The negative of the film is now kept personally of the IOC Lausanne headquarters.

Teaser Yuri Ozerov has directed 23 feature films, among them are the film epics "Liberation" and "Soldiers of Freedom", which trace the exploits of the Soviet people who liberated mankind from the scourge of fascism. Significantly, Ozerov was in action throughout World War II. Of course, at the time, it could never have been imagined, he says, that 30 years later I would make a film about the Battle of Berlin and watch it, what is more, in West Berlin!

Thus, Ozerov's interest in the war theme is quite understandable, but what about sport? Prior to his Moscow Olympics picture, he was one of eight directors who worked on "Through the Eyes of Eight", the film of the Munich Olympics. This was followed by "A Sports Ballet", which can be seen as a sort of dress rehearsal for the 1980 Games movie.

Nothing can rival sport in its attraction and popularity, Ozerov contends. Mankind has produced powerful means of bringing people closer together, and sport, as far as it is one of them. It rules and inspires people to elite perfection and beauty. But for people to produce sport there must be peace on earth, he emphasizes.

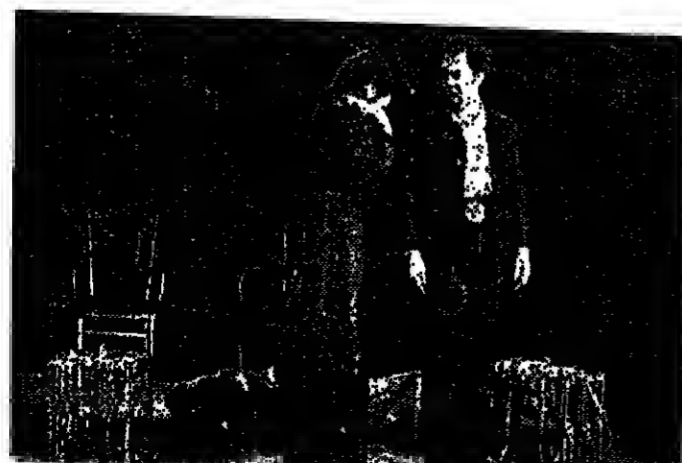
His next film, "The Battle of Moscow", now being shot at the Mosfilm Studios, will again focus on peace and a high price and on the lessons of history.

ARGENTINE COMPANY VISITS MOSCOW

The Moscow tour of the San Martín theatrical company, from Buenos Aires, has come to an end. At the Taganka Theatre, they gave performances of "La Casa de Bernarda Alba" and "La Arena" after Sergio de Caro. This is the first time that actors from the Argentine have performed in this country.

The Argentine arts are proudly influenced by Russian culture, noted Giva Staff, the company's Director General. And this is particularly true in the case of the theatre. Plays by Chekhov, Gogol and Gorky occupy pride of place in the repertoire of leading Argentine theatres.

The San Martín, one of the major theatres in Buenos Aires and named after San Martín, a hero of the Argentine, is now giving performances in Leningrad, and later in Vilnius.



Scene from the play, "La Arena".

Results of TV Forum

Applications to buy 137 TV films—such was the result of the 16th International TV Forum held recently in Moscow. Last year Western companies made a bid for 89 programmes.

Soviet TV showed over 70 films at the forum many of which were devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, showing achievements in the various regions of this country, and describing the life and work of our multinational state. TV companies from France, Spain, the FRG, Sweden, Finland and Argentina showed an interest in acquiring the TV film, "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn", based on the work of the same name by Mark Twain.

The documentary films "Moving Over" (Vietnam) and "Living Forest Dwellers" (Romania); the feature films "In Order to Start Living" (Cuba) and "The Clairvoyant" (USSR); the musical programme "A Moment of a Summer Day in Győr" (Hungary); and variety shows from the GDR and Romania as well as many other programmes will be seen by Soviet viewers in the near future.

The next, 17th International TV Forum, will be held in Moscow from September 29 to October 5, 1983.

Theatre festival

Three Moscow theatres—the Gorky Art Theatre, the Volkstheater and the Strelavsky Drama Theatre—are competing in the final round for best productions of the All-Russian Drama Festival. The portrayal of the contemporary worker in dramatic and on stage is the main emphasis of the festival. The three above theatres are due to show the following productions: Gorky's "A Meeting of the Party Committee" (Gorky Theatre); Akhmatova's "Truth of Memory" (Volkstheater); and Makarov's "Was not Taken Part" (Strelavsky).

The festival which is now taking place to Sverdlovsk and Magnitogorsk and due to wind up on November 23, is being attended by musical, drama, musical-drama and children's theatres from Leningrad, Khabarovsk, Penza, Novosibirsk and other cities of the Russian Federation.

INDIAN POET'S CENTENARY

The centenary of the birth of the great Indian poet Subrahmanya Bharati from the Southern Indian state of Tamilnad is being celebrated throughout the world. Bharati was a revolutionary romantic, scholar and journalist. In India, 1982 has been declared Bharati year, and translations of his poetry, as well as articles and papers on the poet and his works are being published in the main languages of the world under UNESCO auspices.

In the Soviet Union, Bharati's poetry has been known since 1938.

Verdi serial on Italian TV

Italian television has started showing a television serial entitled "Verdi" dedicated to the life and work of this great Italian composer. Episodes co-ordinated with his stay in Russia were filmed with assistance from Soviet television. More than 20 thousand actors and actresses are included in the cast.

A MAN WHO LOVES PAINTING PORTRAITS

Nikolai Malakhov has painted many landscapes showing the beauty of the middle part of Russia and of many European countries. He is the author of vivid and colourful still lifes and of large canvases depicting many people.

His favourite genre, however, is portrait-painting. There is nothing surprising in this choice. Malakhov is an open-hearted, sociable and kind. He loves people and becomes really involved in the figures he is painting.

Rather than seeking to project outward and very prominent features, he always tries to understand what the person in question is like. He never agrees to paint portraits of people he does not know well. Malakhov's portraits are like pages of his biography. He paints his good friends and people that are close to him.

Pride of place in his gallery is taken up by a cycle devoted to his mother, his greatest and best friend. One portrait is particularly beautiful. It shows a



"Portrait of a Mother", 1969.

simple Russian peasant woman who has lived through the war and suffered the horror of winter losses.

The artist has also painted a number of interesting portraits during his travels abroad.

Valentios NOVBOVA

WHAT'S ON?

November 20-22

THEATRES

Kremle Palace of Congresses (Kramlto), 21 (mat), 22—Cancris. Bolshoi Theatre performs: 20 — Melikov, "Love Legend" (ballet), 21 (eve) — Strelavsky, "Petrushka"; "The Firebird" (ballet). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 20 — Händel, "Giulio Cesare" (opera), 21 (mat)—Khromnikov, "Love for Love" (ballet), 21 (eve) — Tchoklovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera).

Strelavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 20—Double-bill: Pergolesi, "La serva padrona" (opera buffa); Offenbach, "Un mari e la porte" (opera). 21 (mat)—Marozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet), 21 (eve) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera), 22 — Minkov, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.), 20 (mat)—Folstein, "An Old Comedy" (20 (eve) — Gachyev, "A Crime Road" (21 (eve) — Lehar, "The Merry Widow", 22 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

FILMS

Rale for Mushrooms (Leningrad Studios, USSR).

About indifference which almost resulted in disaster. Clemons "Leningrad" (12 Wolter Ulbricht St.), Metro Sokol.

Tess (two parts, France). A film about the short and tragic life of a peasant girl.

Cinema: "Tchikitsa" (8 Kirova St.), Metro Shchukinskaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Exhibition Hall (1 Pyatidesyatletiya Otkrytiya St.), 20—Exhibition "USSR — Our Motherland" (features paintings, sculpture, graphic art, plastic art, objects of applied art, etc. from all the exhibitionists from the USSR, except public). Open daily, except Tuesday, from 11 a.m. till 7 p.m. Metro Prospekt Mira or Shchukinskaya.

BUSINESS

U.S.-SOVIET TRADE AND ECONOMIC COUNCIL MEETS IN MOSCOW

(Continued from page 1)

The Council was set up in 1971 as a public organization to promote mutually profitable trade and economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and the USA. It comprises 208 American companies and organizations and 119 Soviet foreign trade and industrial organizations.

Over 250 representatives of 123 American companies have arrived in Moscow, among them PepsiCo president Donald Kendall; Occidental Petroleum chairman Armand Hammer; Dresser Industries chairman John V. James; Alcoa chairman chairman David C. Scott; FMC chairman Robert H. Mallot; The Dow Chemical Company chairman Robert W. Lundeen; Philbro-Salomon chairman David Tendler; Cargill chairman Whitney MacMillen; and Owens-Illinois chairman Edwin D. Dodd.

The Council meetings were opened by USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev, Academician Georgi Arbatov, Director of the Institute of US and Canadian Studies, United States Ambassador to the USSR Arthur Hartman, noted American lawyer Michael Forrester, ex-American co-chairman of USSR-William Verity, and others.

We are leaving Moscow to an optimistic mood. W. Verity emphasized. There is no barrier to trade and economic cooperation in trade and economic

links will help stabilize the entire fabric of American-Soviet relations.

We think a lot of our travel contacts with the USA and of our personal contacts with our American partners, Nikitin stressed. We are gratified to see that, despite the complicated relations between our nations, our American partners have been working actively to expand cooperation with Soviet travel organizations.

The same holds true of the work in the tourism committee, which despite the long-year interval in the Council's meetings has been very active and has regularly met in session, as we all know, he emphasized.

It cannot be stressed too often that at present tourist links in Soviet-American relations have a dual purpose. Apart from helping visitors to become acquainted with the tourist sights and life in both countries, they are also geared to the expansion of useful business contacts to various areas of the economy, and of science, technology and culture.

Nikitin said he was glad that American tour operators like American Express (and individual firms in Europe and Asia) as well as General Tours, Anniversary Tours, the Russian Travel Bureau, etc., were the main Soviet-American partners in the travel business and that they were doing all they could to expand tourism to the USSR.

Gerasim LEONOV

1st MALTESE EXHIBITION IN OUR COUNTRY

An exhibition of Maltese goods has just come to an end in Moscow's Sokolniki Park. This is the first time in the history of relations between the two countries that an exhibition of this sort has been held. On view were items of light industry, in particular equipment and literature on Malta's past and present as well as on the island's international relations. A total of 38 firms took part in the exhibition which is sponsored by the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The Maltese President, Agata Barbara gave an address at the opening ceremony.

While the exhibition was in progress trade experts from the two countries met to discuss further cooperation.

Contacts and contracts

According to the contacts concluded by the Leningrad Import and the Finnish Export and Outokumpu companies, the USSR will be supplied with equipment, materials and vessels for dairies and wineries.

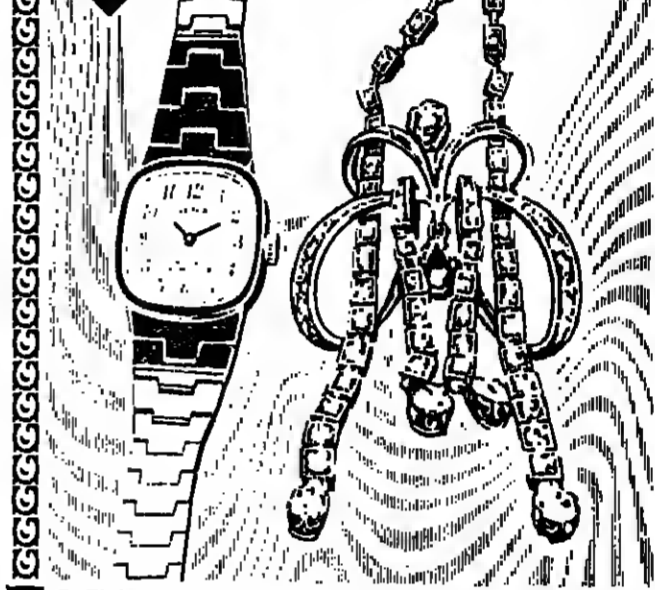
A transport ferry, the third one of its kind to have been built for the Soviet Union, has been launched ahead of schedule at the Burgas shipyards in Bulgaria.

GAS PIPELINE FOR SAHARA

The construction of a 421 kilometre stretch of the gas pipeline, between Hassi Messaoud and Tin Pouch, has begun in the Algerian Sahara.

The pipeline is being built by Soviet construction organizations and is one of many Soviet-Algerian cooperation projects. Cooperation between the two countries received a new boost last year after the visit to the Soviet Union of the Algerian President Bendjedid Chadli.

V/O SOJUZAGRAPRIOR



Links of shipbuilders

The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have been doing business in shipbuilding for over 20 years. During this time Yugoslavia built dozens of tankers, tugs and floating dredges for the Soviet Union, and is building over 70 ships at present. Recently the Tito ship-

yards in Belgrade hosted the "Sovetskiy" tug, the first of a batch of 17 ships to be built in Yugoslavia for the Soviet Union in the current five-year plan period.

For its part, the Leningrad shipbuilders recently built the transport ship "Oleko Dundich" for Yugoslavia, which will carry containers, cars and other freight.

Best trams in the world for USSR

The 10,000th tram manufactured for the Soviet Union by the Czechoslovak firm of CKD Praha was recently handed over to a city tram depot at a ceremony held in the city of Volgograd. This large figure has become possible thanks to constant major orders from Soviet organizations.

The mutually beneficial cooperation began in 1957, and in 25 years the Tatra-Smolchov an-

tarprise which is part of the CKD association became the world's largest manufacturer of trams, and the Prague-based foreign trade association—the biggest exporter of trams. Over the past quarter of a century, there has been a constant improvement in CKD trams. Today they are among the best in the world and are used on three continents: in the USSR alone, Czechoslovak trams carry passengers in 40 cities.

The annual Indian fair

The annual International Indian Fair-83 has come to an end. It was held at Delhi's central Pragati Maidan exhibition complex. Over the two weeks the fair tested hundreds of thousands of inhabitants of the capital as well as visitors from various states and other territories, saw the displays put on by the 27 foreign countries represented, as well as their national pavilions reducing the Republic of India's achievements in various fields of the economy, science and culture during the years of its independent development.

The Soviet Union has been constant and active participant in all the international trade fairs in India since 1953. This year, according to the fair's ma-

agement, the Soviet display was one of the largest and "most impressive". Novelty was the outstanding feature of the Soviet pavilion, where the Indian press—95 per cent of the 3,500 exhibitors display were shown for the first time at the Delhi fair.

The Day of the Soviet Union at the fair was a great success. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who visited the Soviet pavilion, commented that the display was very impressive and that she had no doubt that it would contribute to the expansion of our mutually advantageous links. During the fair Soviet foreign trade organizations and Indian firms signed about 80 contracts worth over 2,000 million Indian rupees.